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Rumania's Entry Into the World War

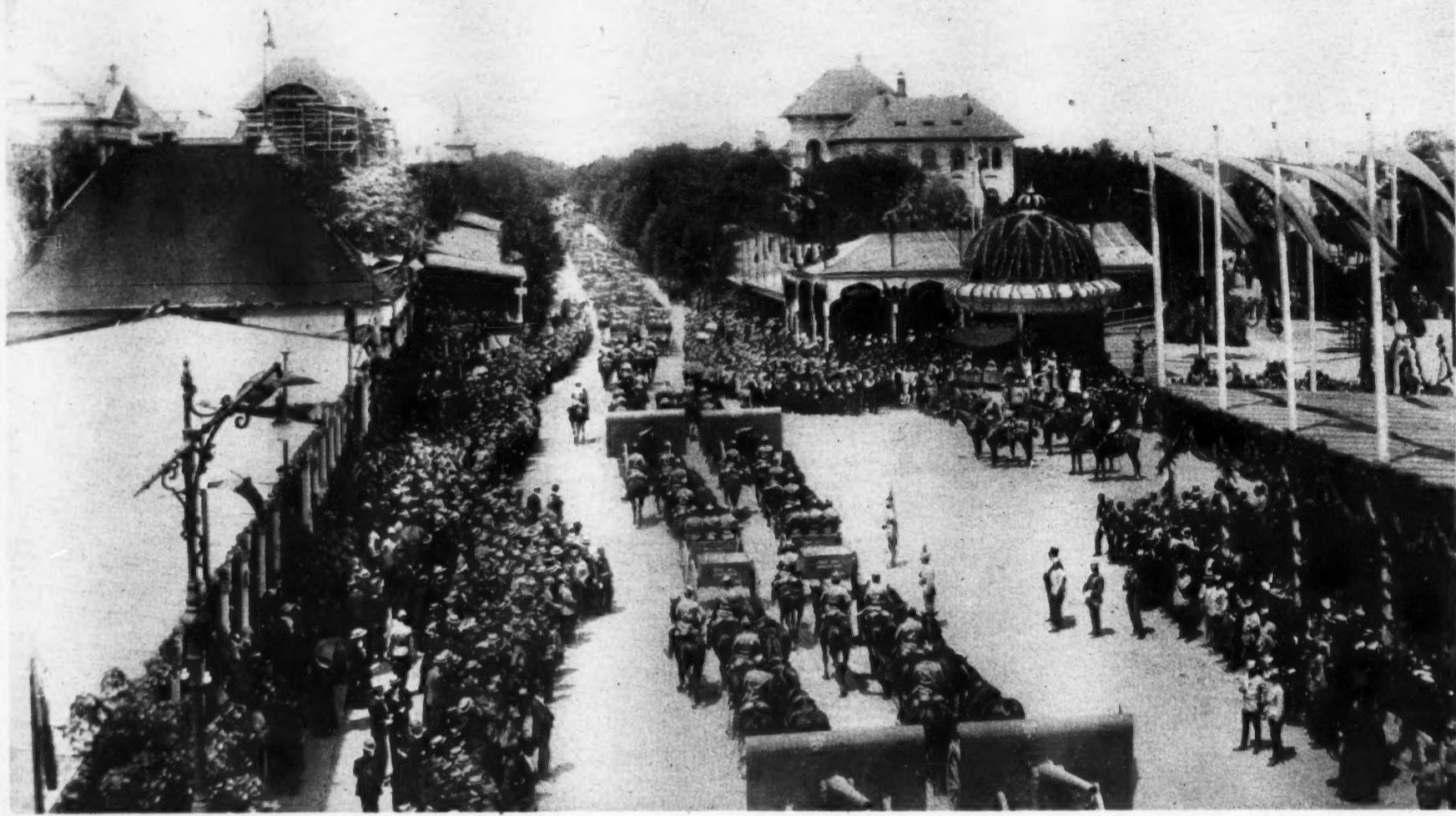


QUEEN MARIA AND KING FERDINAND OF RUMANIA,
THE FIFTEENTH NATION TO ENTER THE GREAT EUROPEAN WAR.

RUMANIA—ITS AIMS AND AMBITIONS.

Some Facts About the Nation That Has Become the Fifteenth Participant in the European War.

By Charles Johnston.



KING FERDINAND OF RUMANIA REVIEWING SIEGE ARTILLERY AT A RECENT CELEBRATION IN BUCHAREST.
(Photos from Underwood & Underwood.)



GENERAL AVERESCU,
Commander of Rumania's Armies.

BUCHAREST the gay has become "Bucharest the grave," says a recent cable message, and both epithets are admirably chosen. Bucharest, on a stream which joins the Danube, is a stately city of 350,000 inhabitants, about equal to Washington, D. C., or to New Orleans. And it has elements of both; with Washington, its atmosphere of diplomacy, of legislative doings, each with its marked society; with New Orleans, its aristocratic tradition, its French affinities, its habit of gayety and large hospitality. But it is with the gay France of the early Third Empire, not with the earnest and exalted France of today, that Bucharest is joined in spirit; or was until the straitening events of the last few weeks turned it into Bucharest the grave. For there is at stake nothing less than the future life of the nation, with the possibility that it may suddenly grow to a far larger life, the life of the completed Rumanian people.

For the Rumania of today is but a mutilated land, the fragment of the true Rumania, toward which the hearts of all her children yearn. Of the six divisions of the Rumanian people, only two, Wallachia and Moldavia, are as yet incorporated into the Rumanian Kingdom. These two principalities, which had their separate lives all through the Middle Ages, were united only in 1859, by the odd yet simple expedient of electing the same Prince for both. But Alexander John Couza, in whose person the two regions were joined together, though he had the aspirations of a patriot, had also, unhappily, the passions of a libertine, and after seven years he lost his throne, joining the Kings in exile by the banks of the Seine. The two principalities now united under the Rumanian crown, under the rule of a Catholic Hohenzollern, (Ferdinand I, a man of 51, a cousin of the late King Carol,) have, with an area of 50,000 square miles, (just equal to England,) a population of something over 7,000,000, (equal to that of England 120 years ago.) Of these, 6,000,000 are Rumanian



CROWN PRINCE CAROL,
Who will go to the front with the army.



RUMANIAN SOLDIERS IN THE STREETS OF BUCHAREST.



A GROUP OF RUMANIAN OFFICERS AT AN ARMY POST.



RUMANIA, SHOWING HOW HER BORDERS BEAR ON THE SITUATION OF BULGARIA AND AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

by race and speech; but there are 5,000,000 Rumanians—almost as many more—in territories lying immediately about the boundaries of the present kingdom; and it is the heart's desire of every Rumanian, whether within or beyond the present frontier, that the partition should be broken down and the twain made one.

Much of the largest fragment of "unredeemed Rumania" is the part which now belongs to Hungary—the east of Transylvania, a very fertile plateau of the Carpathians and one of the few parts of Europe which produce pay gold; it was broken off the Rumanian Nation in the great tide of Mongol conquest when Huns, Magyars, Tartars successively flooded Eastern and Central Europe in destructive locust flights. In imperial Roman days, Transylvania was so much a part of Rumania that Roman roads—still easily traced—join the two halves across the Carpathians, while the headquarters of the Roman legions was at Apulum—now ridiculously renamed Karlsburg, in Southwestern Transylvania. Only in the eleventh century did this region come definitely under the Hungarian yoke. It

is notorious—and not creditable—that the Rumanians subject to Hungary have been much more severely bullied than their brothers in Bukowina, "the Beech land," directly under the Austrian crown. At the very time when, under Louis Kossuth, they were fighting for their own liberty, their own national ideal, the Hungarians planned to disfranchise the Rumanian population of Transylvania. That province was to be represented at Budapest by sixty-nine Deputies, who were, however, to be either Hungarians or Germans, with not a single Rumanian among them, though these were two-thirds of the Transylvanian population, while the Hungarians were but a quarter, with the Germans less than a tenth. The truth is that 10,000,000 Hungarians in Hungary have been trying to hold in serfdom an equal number of "inferior" races, of whom 3,000,000 are Rumanians. The Magyars are just as despotic in will and act as are the Hapsburgs themselves; and Rumania is eager to remedy that.

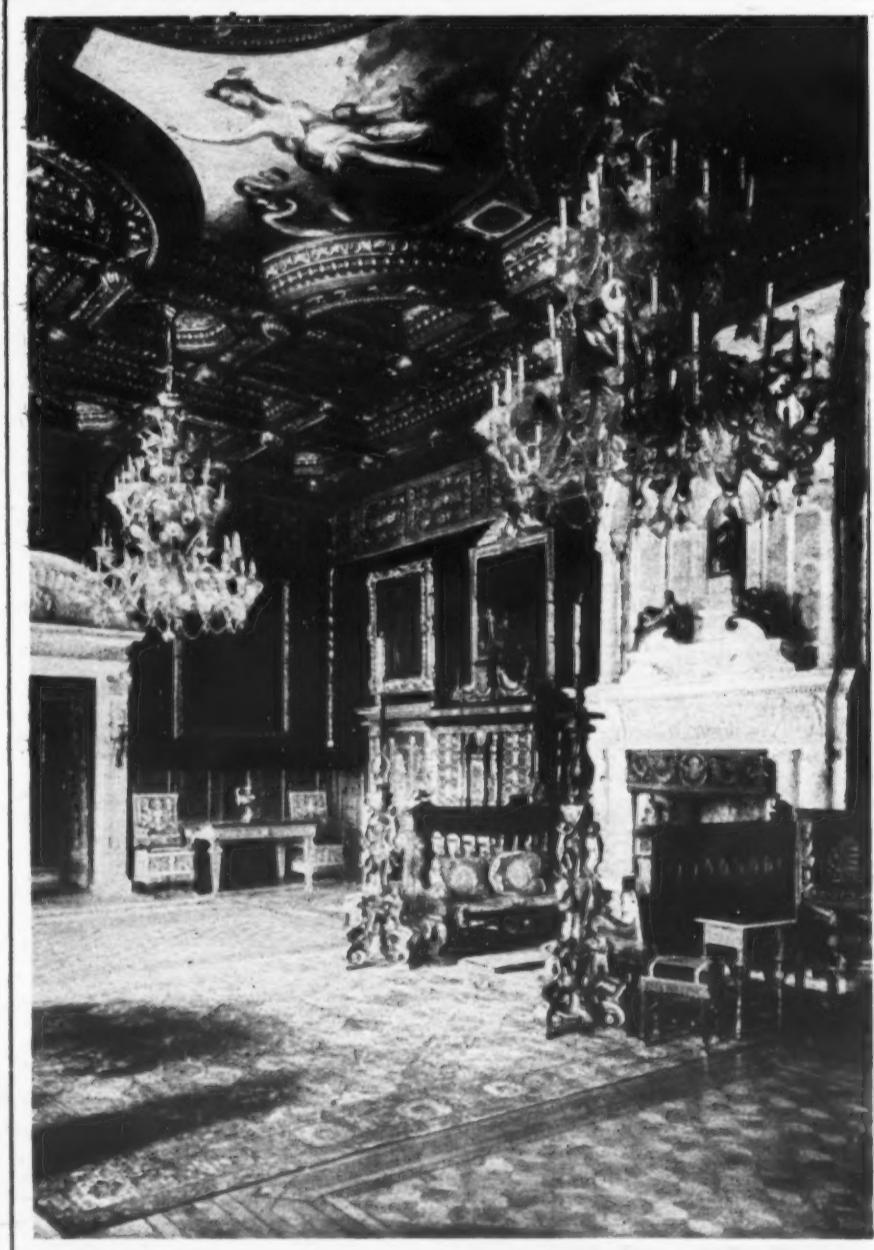
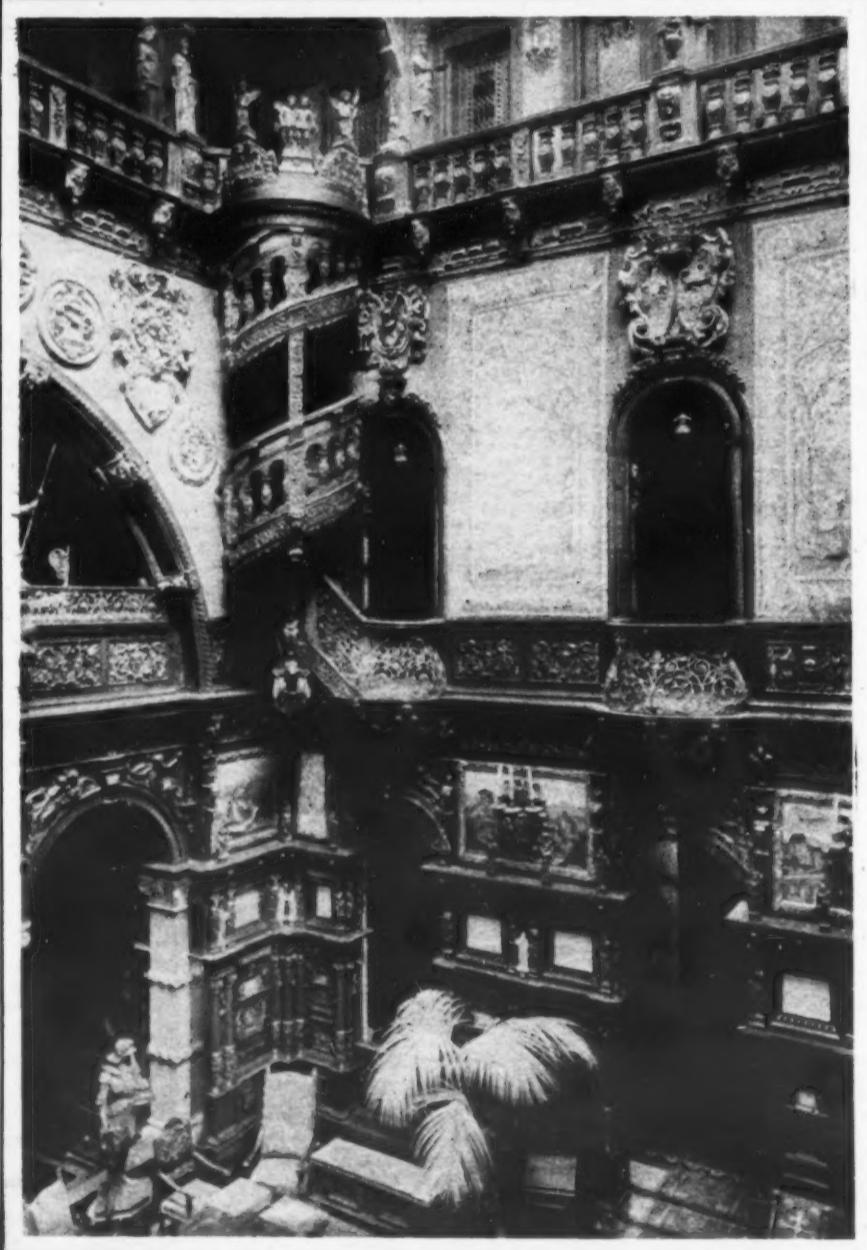
The second fragment of "unredeemed Rumania" dwells in Bukowina, immediately north of Transylvania. This



RUMANIAN INFANTRY ON THE FRONTIER DURING RUMANIA'S NEUTRALITY.



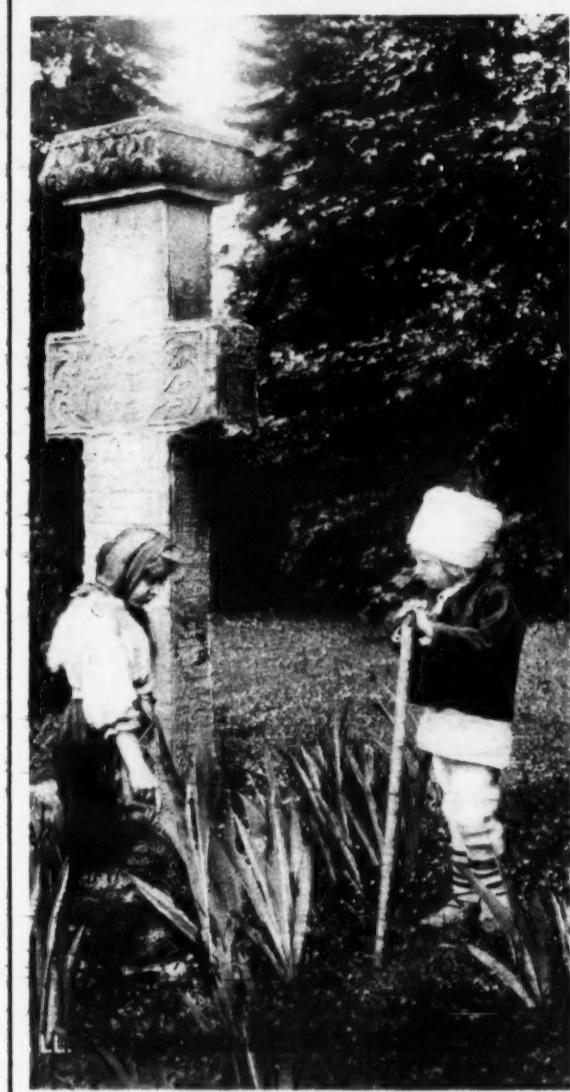
THE ROYAL SUMMER PALACE OF PELESCH AT SINAI, IN THE TAUNUS MOUNTAINS.



TWO INTERIOR VIEWS OF THE LUXURIOUS RUMANIAN SUMMER PALACE OF PELESCH.



PRINCESS ELIZABETH OF RUMANIA
In peasant costume.



PRINCESS MARIA AND PRINCE NICHOLAS,
Playing as peasants in the royal park, Bucharest.
(Press Illustrating Co.)



THE CROWN PRINCE CAROL
As an officer of the Royal Guard.

land of beech trees among the Carpathian foothills has been far more continuously a part of the Rumanian realm than has Transylvania. Indeed, it was only in 1777 that Austria obtained from the Sultan of Turkey (the overlord of the Rumanian principalities) the cession of this, one of the richest regions of Moldavia, both in resources and in traditions; for it was here, at Suczava, on a tributary of the Sereth, that the old Moldavian Princes had their metropolis, while in the ancient convent of Putna their bones were laid.

These two parts of "exiled Rumania" are subject to Hungary and to Austria, respectively, the one governed from Budapest, the other from Vienna. The third fragment, Bessarabia—so-called from the ancient Bassa-Rab Princes of Moldavia—is at present a part of the Russian Empire. The region between the Dniester (which was the Russian

boundary at the beginning of the nineteenth century) and the Pruth (the great tributary of the Danube, on which Czernowitz stands, the capital of Bukowina, which Brusiloff and Pflanzer recently put on the map,) was ceded by Turkey to Russia after the war of 1812, which Byron "wrote up" in "Don Juan," taking his hero through its battles. In 1856, after her defeat in the Crimean war, Russia gave it back to Turkey, under pressure from England and France. Three years later, as we saw, the two principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia united to form modern Rumania, the Rumanian national ideal being thereby immensely stimulated. But after the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-1878, in which the Rumanian armies, under their Prince Carol, fought so gallantly beside the Russians, the southwestern part of Bessarabia was given once more to Russia and Rumania received, as a very inadequate solatium,



Queen Maria in a costume worn at a court function before the ascension of her husband to the throne.



QUEEN MARIA OF RUMANIA,
With Crown Prince Carol and Prince Nicholas, all in national costumes.
(Paul Thompson.)



Queen Maria, as shown in her most recent photograph, wearing the uniform of the Rumanian Red Cross.



RUMANIA'S WOMEN ARE NOTED FOR THEIR BEAUTY.



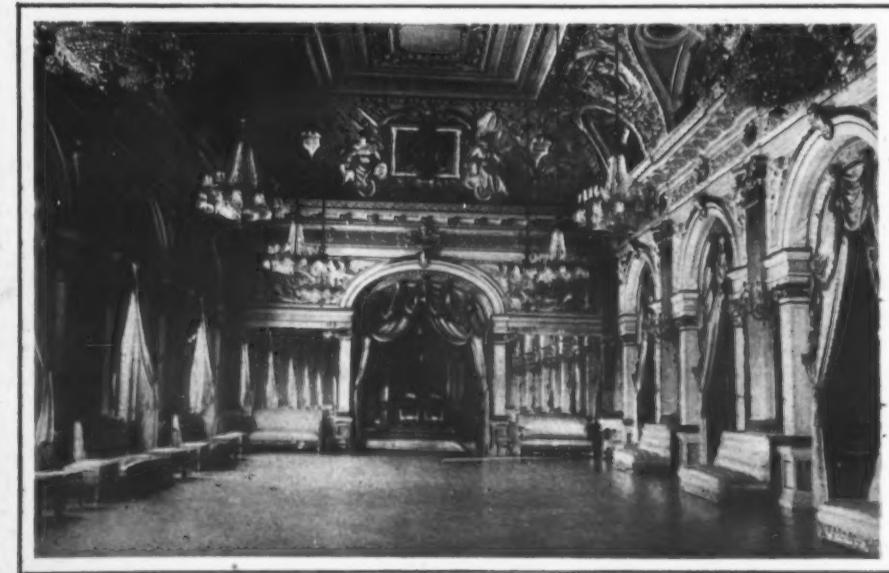
THE NATIONAL BANK OF RUMANIA, IN BUCHAREST.
(Underwood & Underwood.)

the great Danube delta, called Dubrudja. But there are more than a million Rumanians in the territory which Russia got, and there will be no cordial relation toward Russia until these are once again under the Rumanian National Government.

There remain detached Rumanian colonies, south of the Danube, in Bulgaria, Serbia, Macedonia—the so-called Vlaks or Wallachs—for the most part shepherds on the uplands of the mountains; but it is difficult to see how any-



THE LATE CARMEN SYLVA,
Poet and wife of the late King Carol I.



THRONE ROOM OF THE PALACE AT BUCHAREST.
(Paul Thompson.)



RUMANIAN PEASANTS, WHO ARE NATIVES OF TRANSYLVANIA,
UNDER GUARD.
(Press Illustrating Co.)



IN SYLVAN RUMANIA—PICTURESQUE TYPES OF PEASANTS.

thing short of wholesale migration can bring them into the Rumanian fold. And, indeed, finally to tranquilize the Balkans, a wholesale exchange system is needed.

The people of Bucharest, therefore, have good reason to be grave in the face of this great problem; they have now joined the Allies, and if the Allies win, Rumania stands to regain both her fragments under Austria-Hungary; and it is said that Russia has promised Rumania Bessarabia also.



THE LATE KING CAROL I.
Called founder of modern Rumania.



THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS IN BUCHAREST.
(Paul Thompson.)

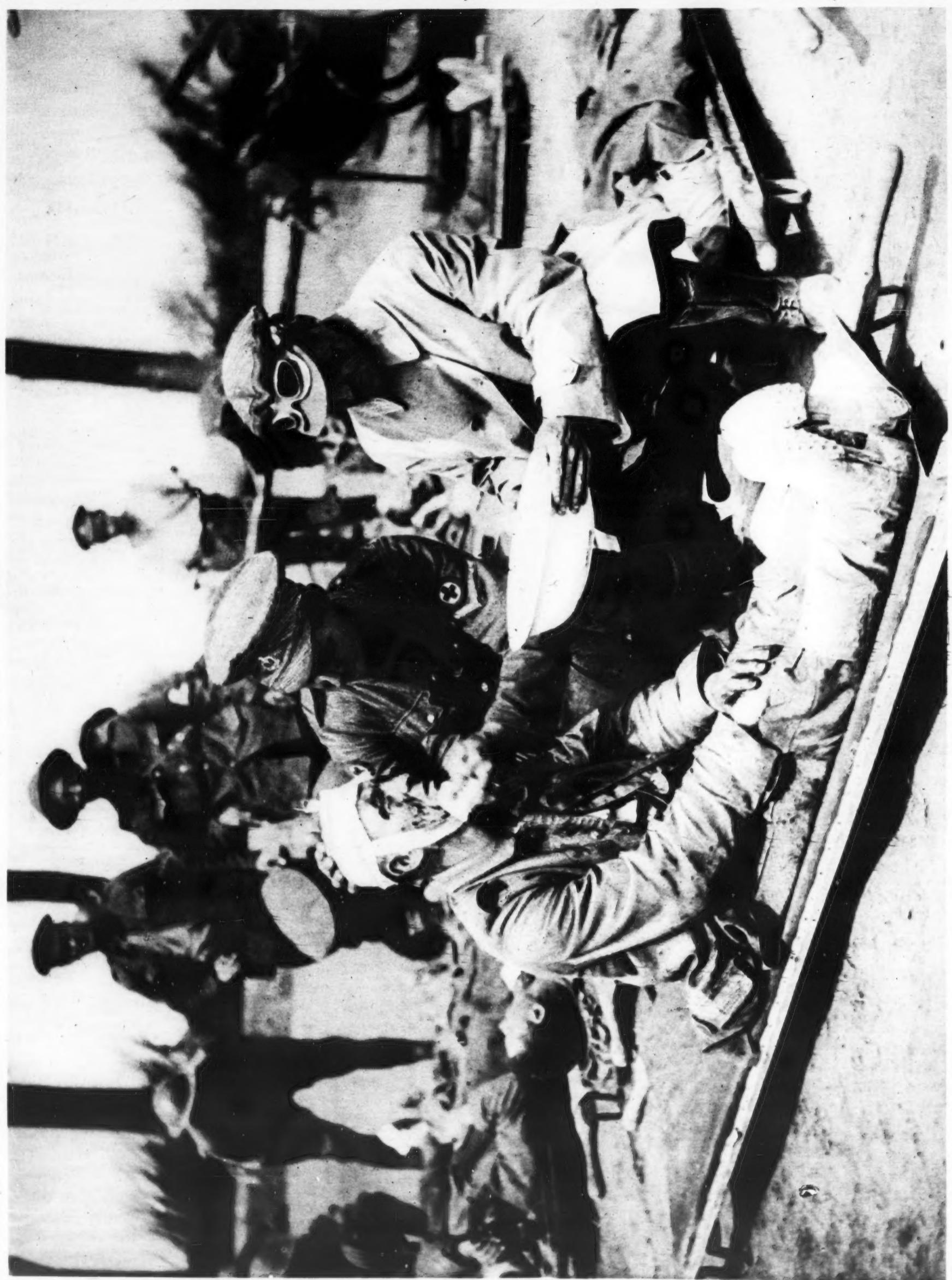


A FAMILY OF RUMANIAN PEASANTS AT HOME, IN THE DANUBE COUNTRY.
(Press Illustrating Co.)



A STREET IN BUCHAREST, THE CAPITAL.

The Backwash of the Somme Offensive: Photo Pickings from Picardy



A WOUNDED GERMAN SOLDIER RECEIVES WHILE ON HIS STRETCHER PRELIMINARY MEDICAL ATTENTION FROM THE BRITISH RED CROSS DOCTORS.
(Central News Photo Service.)



"Frisking." Searching German prisoners before placing them in the compound.



The milk of human kindness: British soldiers fraternizing with German prisoners awaiting removal.

(Photos © International News Service.)

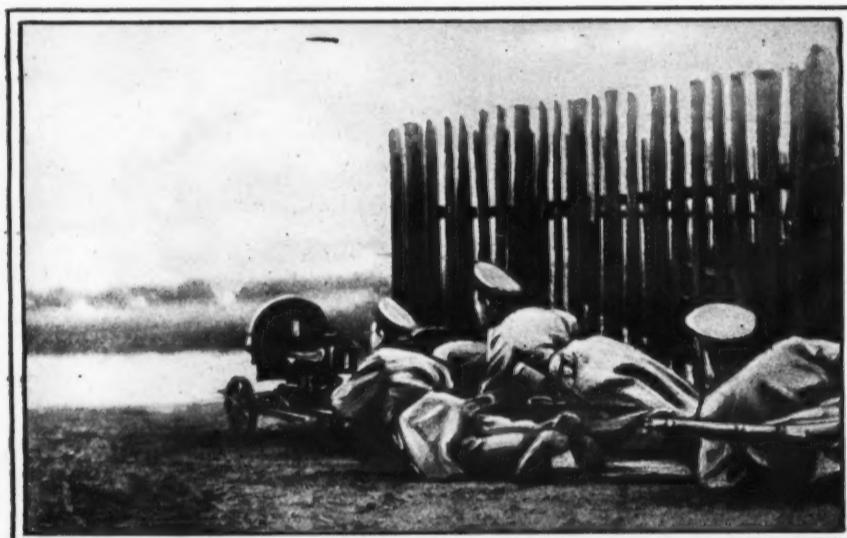


A British Chaplain takes down the names of the wounded British soldiers.

On the Eastern Firing-Line with the Russians



RUSSIAN RESERVES ADVANCING UNDER FIRE IN GALICIA.



A machine gun squad in action on a river bank.



Cossack sharpshooters firing from cover.



A REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPH: RUSSIAN INFANTRY ADVANCING OVER OPEN GROUND UNDER FIRE.

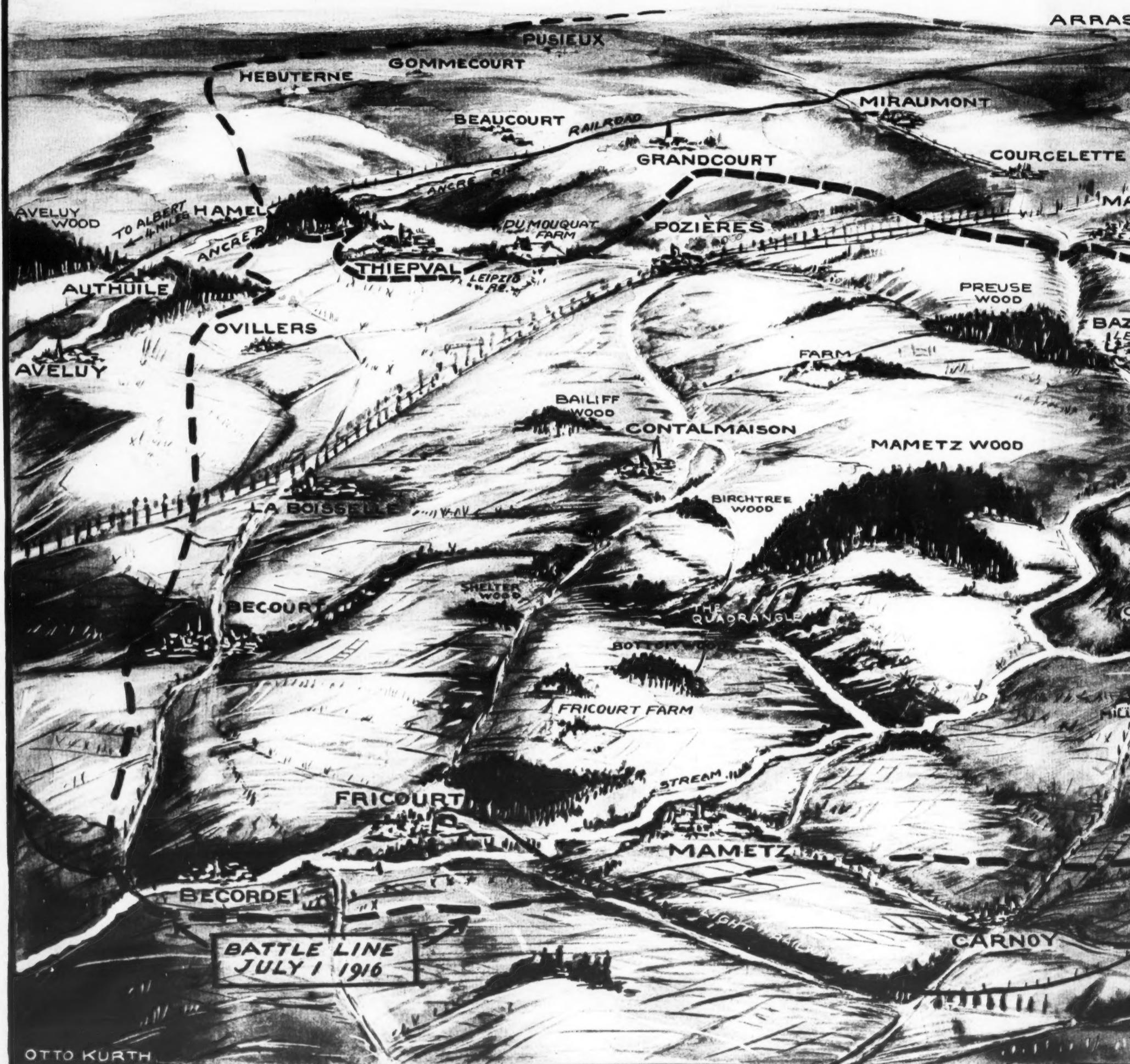
Prison Money From Germany's Camps of War Captives



The eight pieces of scrip and nine coins reproduced from photographs on this page were brought to the editorial offices of THE MID-WEEK PICTORIAL by a man who had been imprisoned in one of Germany's camps of war captives. The photographs present the fact that in the prison camps of the Central Empires—for some of the pieces are Austrian—prison money is being used in

place of the legal currency of the German and the Austrian Empires. This money is given to the prisoners, at an arbitrary rate of exchange, for their private funds and also wherever payment is made for tasks performed. It is not permitted to circulate outside of the prison camps, however, and hitherto even the existence of this prison money has been denied.

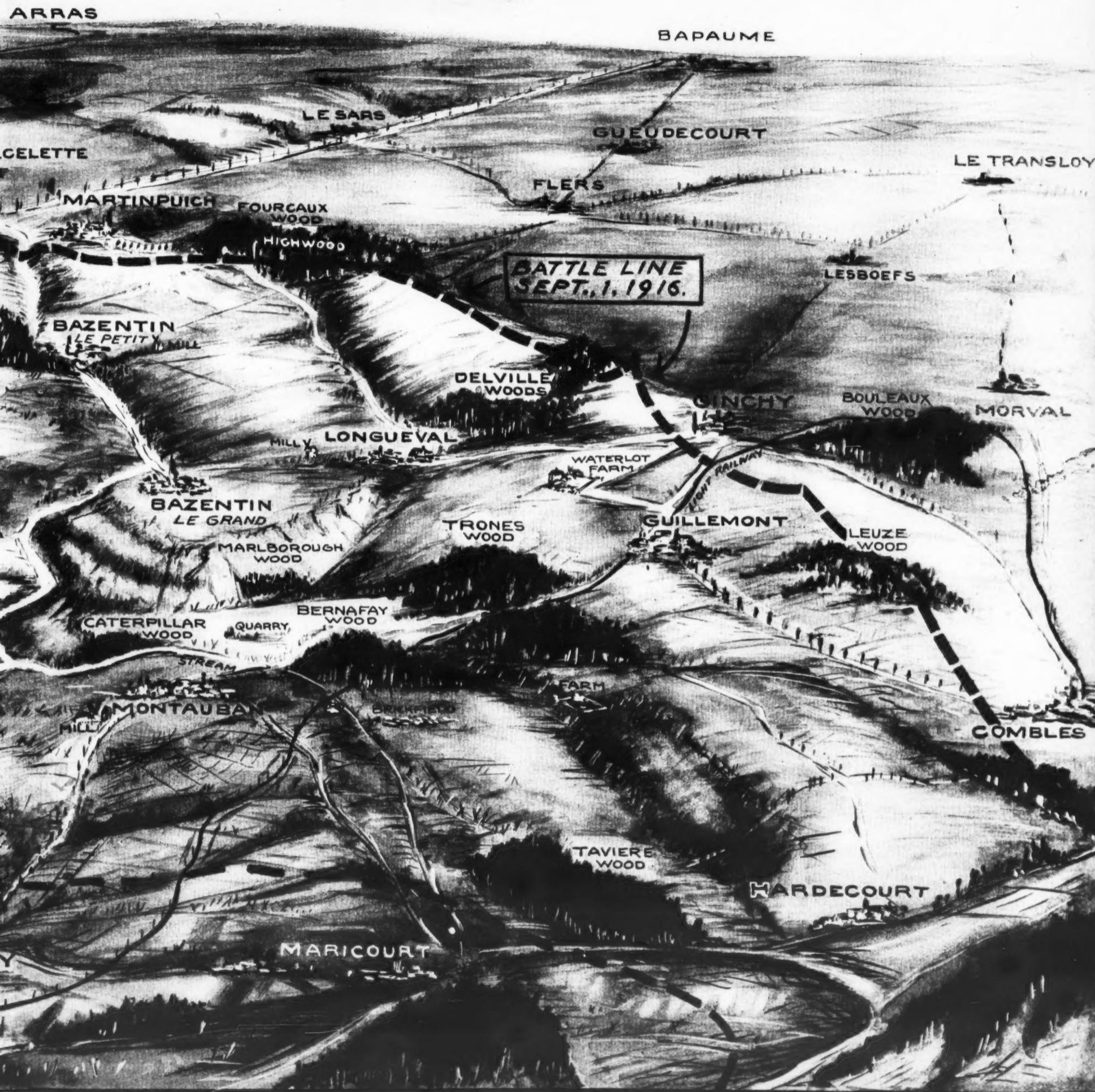
Rolling Farm Lands and Wooded Hills of Picardy Over Which



In this sketch the observer is supposed to be standing to the right of Fricourt, and east of the little town of Carnoy; from this point the British offensive started on July 1. Before him he sees near at hand the town of Mametz, and, a little further away, Mametz Wood, for which the British were made to pay so dearly. Spreading

on either side are the little villages with their inter-
land—the name of each being recorded as the title
of the British advance during July and August.

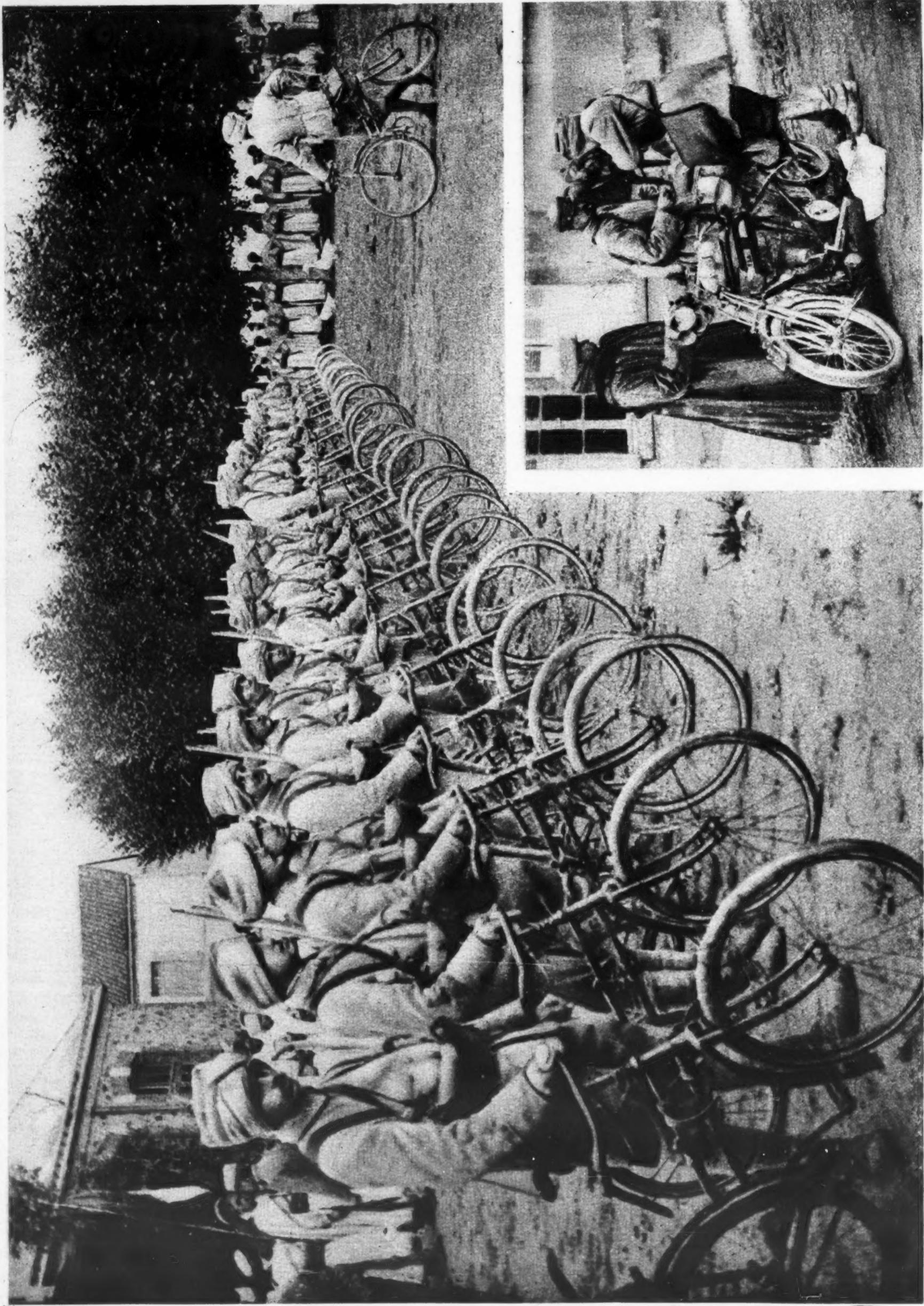
Which the British Have Fought Their Way Toward Bapaume



in their interlacing stretches of farm and wood as the title of some desperate fight in the history of August. Martinpuich and the ridge between

Fourcaux and Delville Woods are in the middle distance, the last named being the high point in the topography of the district. Bapaume lies on the somewhat lower and level ground to the northeast, and far away Arras fills the northern horizon in the centre.

Turbaned Cyclists from Morocco and Fez



A COMPANY OF CYCLISTS BELONGING TO A MOROCCAN DIVISION ON THE FRENCH FRONT WITH OTHER MOROCCAN TROOPS IN THE BACKGROUND. INSET IS A FRENCH DISPATCH-BEARER MOTOR CYCLIST.

In Morocco and in France—Colonials Under the Tricolor



NATIVE TROOPS PASSING IN REVIEW BEFORE A FRENCH COMMANDER AT CASABLANCA, MOROCCO.

(Pack Photo News.)



A COLONEL OF THE SPAHIS IN FRONT OF HIS TENT ON THE OISE, NORTH OF FRANCE.

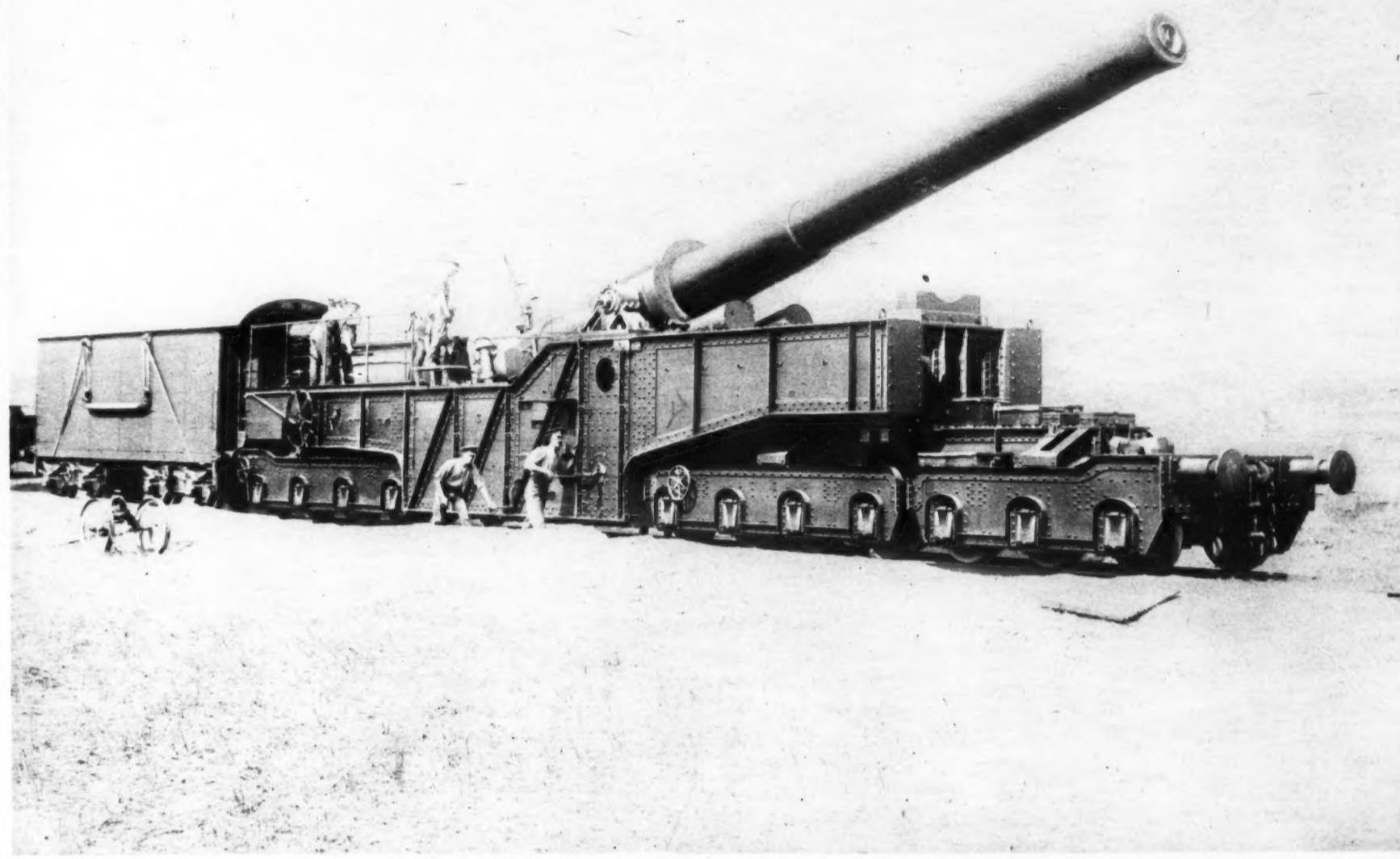
(Paul Thompson.)

With the Somme to Their Backs: French Poilus in Picardy

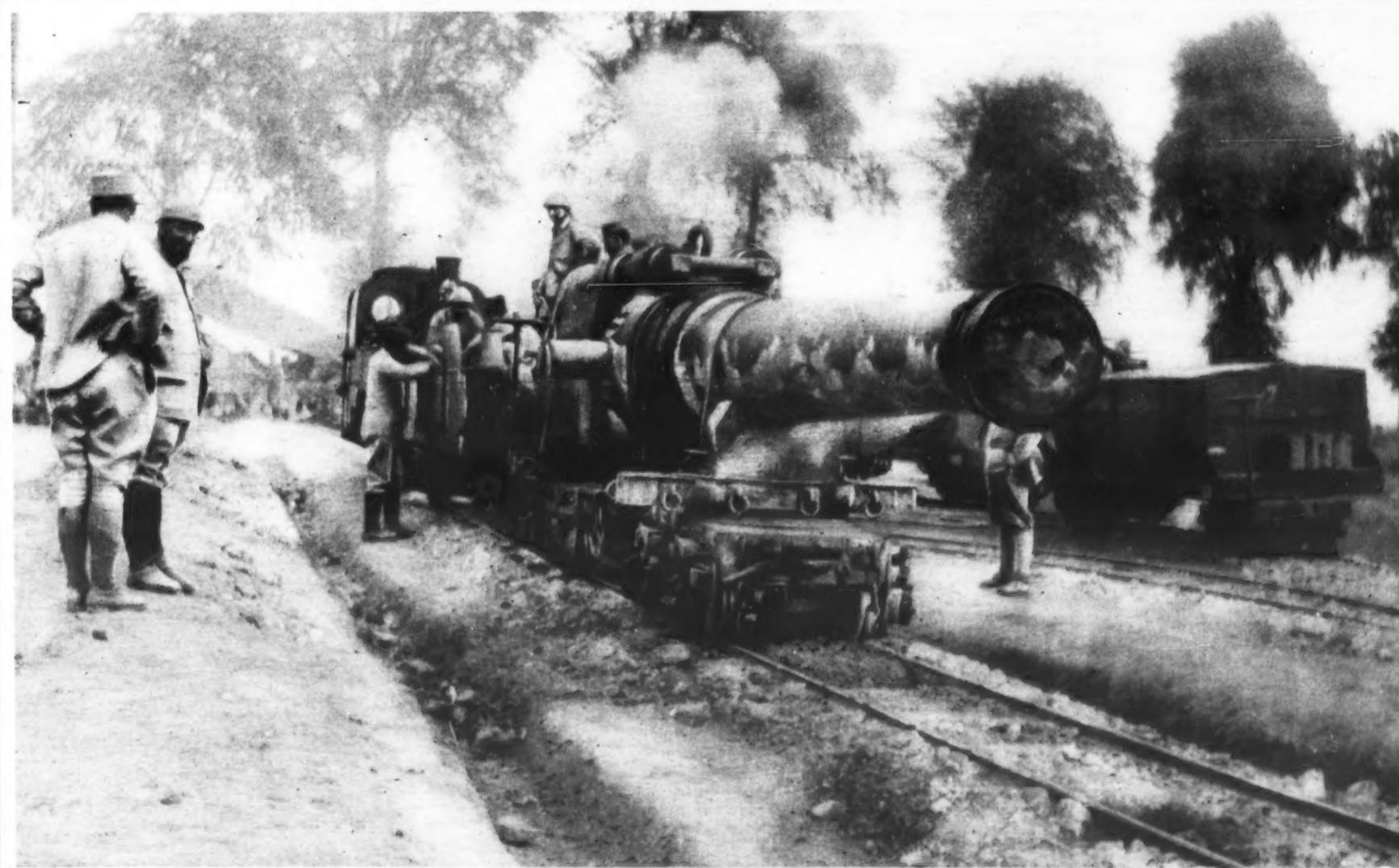


FRENCH FORCES ADVANCING IN THE NEWLY WON TERRITORY IN THE REGION OF THE SOMME, WHICH RIVER SHOWS IN THE DISTANCE.
(Paul Thompson.)

Pieces of the Allies' Heavy Mobile Artillery

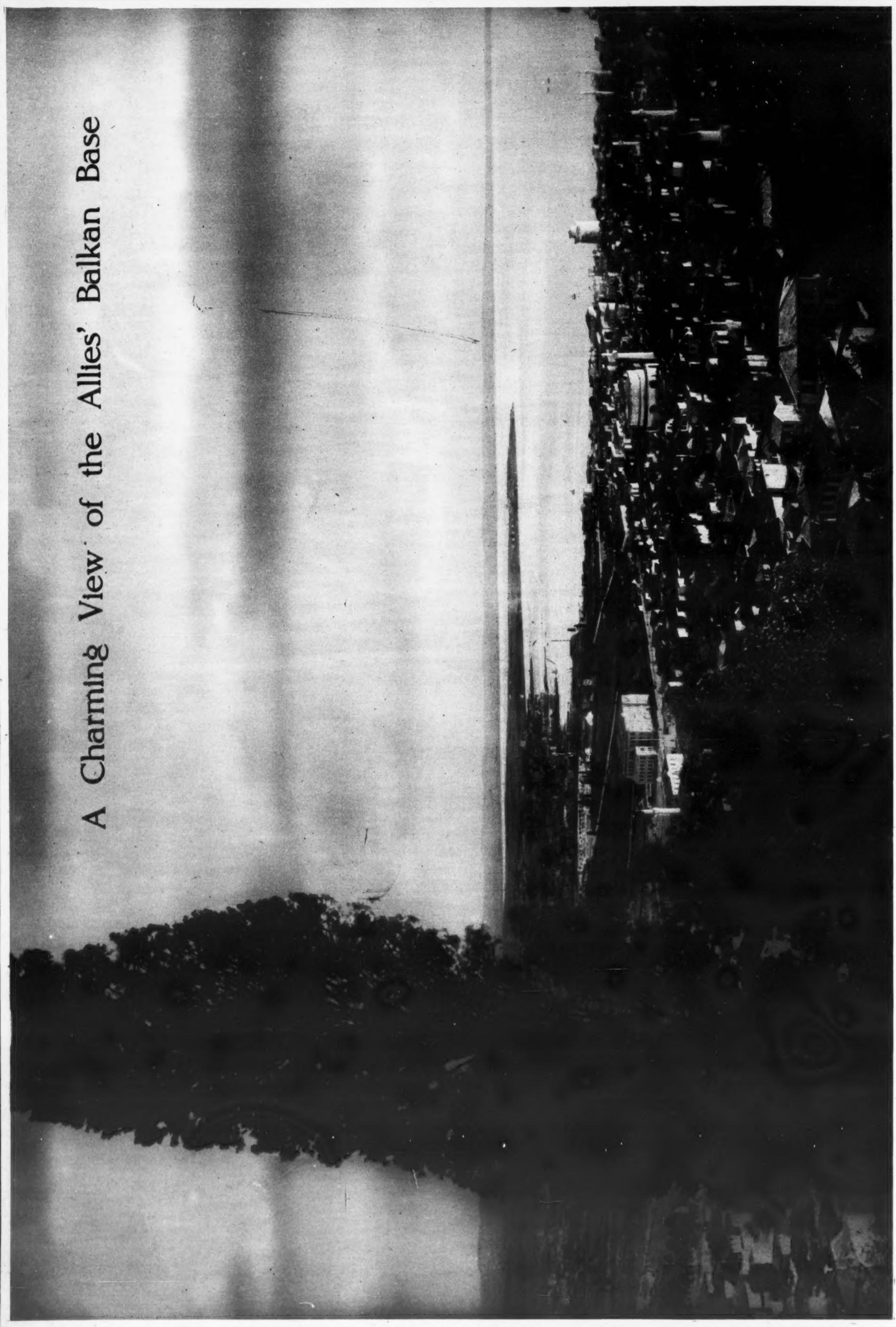


A great British monitor gun, mounted on a special railway truck, from which it is fired from any desired point behind the British lines.
(© A. P. A., from Medem Photo Service.)



A French heavy gun being transported on a military railway feeding the French lines on the Somme front.
(Press Illustrating Co.)

A Charming View of the Allies' Balkan Base



▲ A view of Saloniki taken from Yede-Koule looking southeast. On the right is the old town and centre of the city, on the left is the new part where the foreign consulates are. Many wealthy Spanish Jews live in this new part. The round fort-like building in the centre is the old St. George's Church, where the Apostle Paul is said to have preached. The white square building is the old Turkish academy, now Greek. The white tower on the water front is a former Turkish prison, where men were executed in the past. (© A. P. A., Medem Photo Service.)

Behind the Border in the Balkan War Zone



A DISPATCH RIDER ABOUT TO LEAVE A BRITISH SIGNAL STATION IN THE HILLS.

(Photos © International News Service.)



Transporting British sick to the camp hospital.



A hospital ship of the Allies in the Bay of Saloniki.

Many wealthy Spanish Jews live in this new part. The foreign communities are. The round fort-like building in the centre is the old St. George's Church, where former Turkish prison, where men were executed in the past. The Apostol Paul is said to have preached. The white square building is the

Italian Guns and Gunnery



ITALIAN ARTILLERISTS DRAGGING BY HAND ONE OF THEIR PIECES OF HEAVY ARTILLERY

TO PO

s on the Carinthian Border



TO POSITION ON HIGHER GROUND IN THE ALPS, ON ITALY'S NORTHERN BOUNDARY.



From the Dizzy Heights of Monte Cristallo

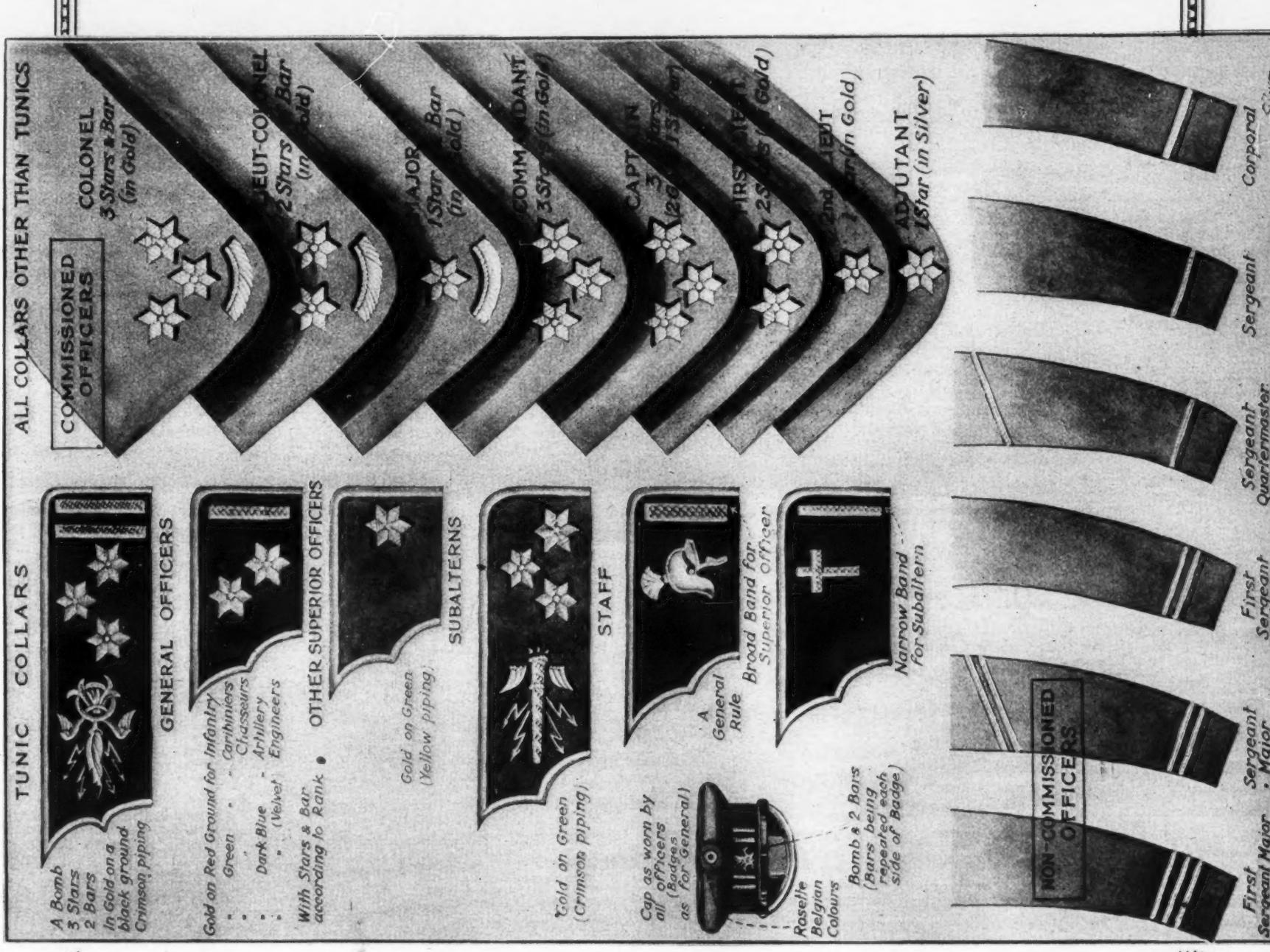


A view taken from the Italian telegraph station on one of its upper peaks, looking down into the ravine of Monte Cristallo in the upper Venetian Alps. The heights of the walls may be judged from the size of the man seen walking in the upper end of the ravine.
(Pach Photo News.)

Belgian Regimental and Service Badges • Badges of Rank in the Belgian Army

V	Number of Division	Artillery à Cheval (Horse Artillery)	Canons Longs (Heavy Artillery)	Guides (Number of Regiment)	Artilleurs (Machine Gunners)
3	Number of Division	Grenadiers A. grenade	The universal button, showing the Belgian Lion	Royal Engineers A. casque	Departmental Badge (method of wearing)
C	Number of Division (Method of wearing)	Grenadiers A. grenade	Belgian lion	Belgian lion	Rank badges here if any.
L	Number of Division	Cyclists A. wheel	Telegraphie File (Telegraphists) TSF intertwined	Chemins de fer (Railway Company) Wheel & 2 wings	Telegraphie sans File (Wireless Telegraphy) TSF intertwined
2	Number of Division	Cyclists A. wheel	Telegraphie File (Telegraphists) TSF intertwined	Aviateurs 2 wings & A. interlaced	Chasseurs A motor car
M	Number of Division	Service Administratif SA. intertwined	Secrétaire Intendance SI intertwined	Balloonists A balloon	Secrétaire etat Major (Staff Secretary)
XI	Number of Regiment	Pontonniers (Bridge builders)	Projecteurs (Searchlights)	Interpreters A lion	Medical Services Doctors - on crimson. Veterinaries - blue. Chemists - green.
XVI	Number of Regiment	Artilleurs A. grenade	Musiciens A lyre	Gendarmes (Army Police)	Gendarmes (Army Police) A grenade.
6	Number of Regiment	Ouvriers (Workmen on all services) A hammer & pick.	Obusiers (Bomb throwers)	Travailleurs (Workmen for rougher work) A pick & shovel.	Troupes d'étope (Distributors of Rations)

Badges of Rank in the Belgian Army



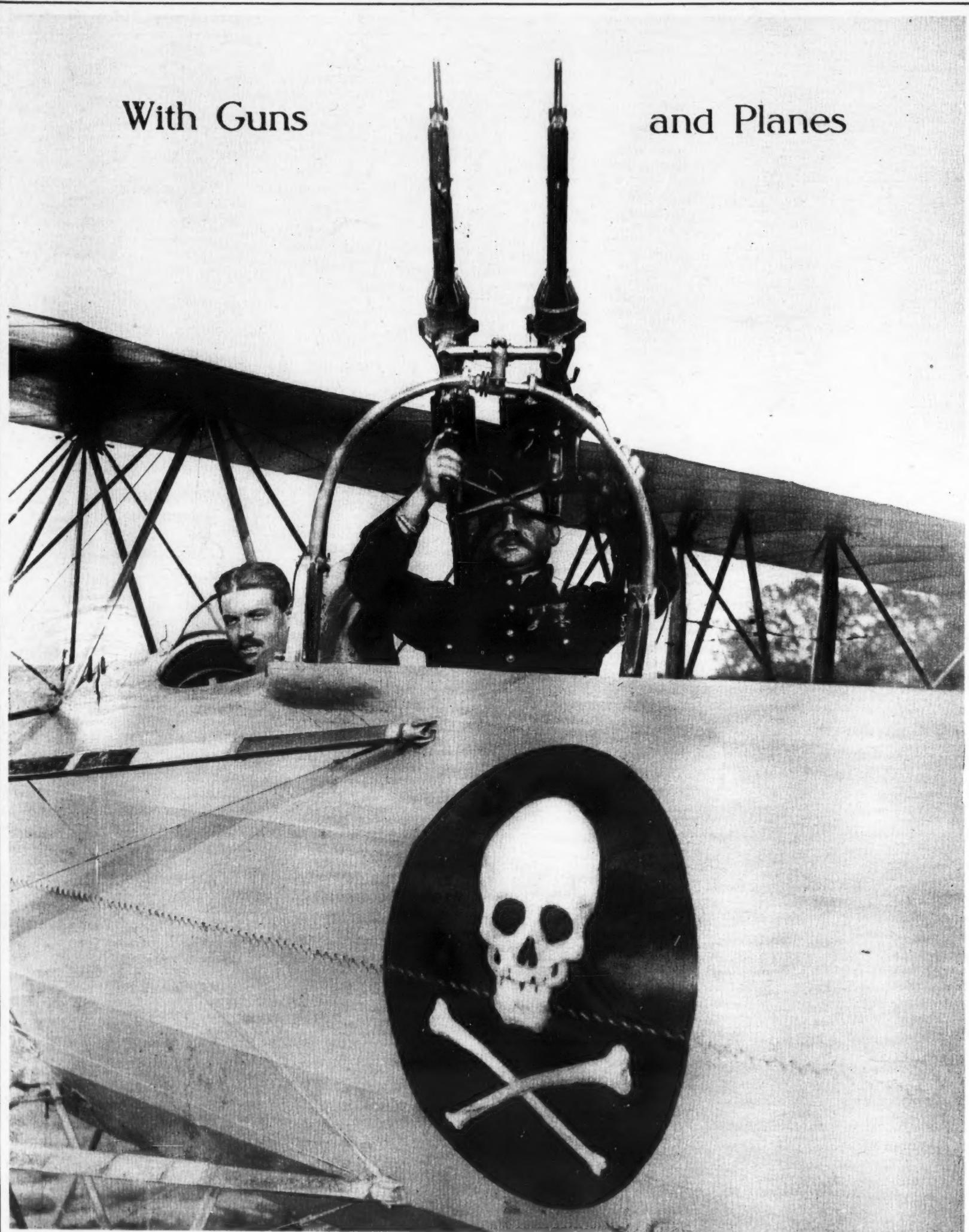
With the Belgians, as with most of the continental armies, regimental badges are non-existent, plain numbers and letters or cyphers with few exceptions being used. Among the exceptions to this general rule are several distinguishing badges, such as the grenade, the lion, the medical service badge, the two wings for air service, the cycle wheel, the lyre for music, and so on. All regimental marks are worn on the cap and also on the collar, alongside the rank badge, if any.

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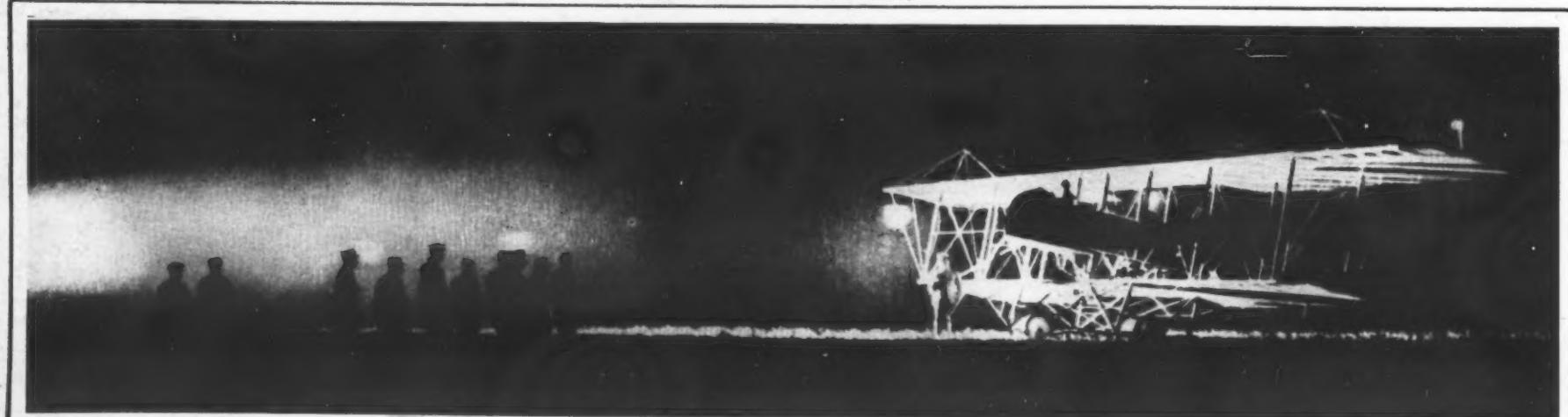
The Keigian active-service uniform, like that of most continental armies, is now khaki. The officers' rank badges are worn on the collar and cap. The badges consist of varying numbers of bars and stars, supplemented, in the case of general and staff officers, by a conventional design of a bomb. The methods of wearing are here shown both on the "stand-up" and the "turned-over" collar. It will be noted that some ranks are distinguished by silver instead of gold color for the stars: one silver and two gold stars, for instance, denote a Captain and those in gold a Commandant.

With the Belgians, as with most of the continental armies, regimental badges are non-existent, plain numbers and letters or cyphers with few exceptions being used. Among the exceptions to this general rule are several distinguishing badges, such as the grenade, the lion, the medical service badge, the two wings for air service, the cycle wheel, the lyre for music, and so on. All regimental badges are worn on the cap and also on the collar, along with the rank badge, if any.

With Guns and Planes



A French aero for reconnaissance purposes carrying a defense of two machine guns joined together and mounted on a pivot behind the pilot so as to revolve in all directions.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



A descent at night by a French biplane, which is guided to its resting place by flares of light on the field of the aviation camp.